and by ſome called vexillum: the plants, that have this flower, are of the leguminous kind; as peaſe, vetches, &c. *Quincy.*

PA'PILLARY. } *adj.* [from *papilla.*] Having emulgent veſſels,
PA'PILLOUS. } or reſemblances of paps.

Malpighi concludes, becauſe the outward cover of the tongue is perforated, under which lie *papillary* parts, that in theſe the taſte lieth. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

The *papillous* inward coat of the inteſtines is extremely ſenſible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PAPI'ST. *n ſ.* [*papiſte*, Fr. *papiſta*, Latin.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

The principal clergymen had frequent conferences with the prince, to perſuade him to change his religion, and become a *papiſt*. *Clarendon.*

PAPI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *papiſt.*] Popiſh; adherent to popery.

There are ſome *papiſtical* practitioners among you. *Whitg.*

PAPI'STRY. *n. ſ.* [from *papiſt.*] Popery; the doctrine of the Romiſh church.

Papiſtry, as a ſtanding pool, covered and overflowed all England. *Aſcham's Shoolmaſter.*

A great number of pariſhes in England conſiſt of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papiſtry*. *Whitgifte.*

PA'PPOUS. *adj.* [*pappoſus*, low Latin.] Having that ſoft light down, growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants; ſuch as thiſtles, dandelyon, hawk-weeds, which buoys them up ſo in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind: and, therefore, this diſtinguiſhes one kind of plants, which is called pappoſa, or pappoſi flores. *Quincy.*

Another thing argumentative of providence is, that *pappous* plumage growing upon the tops of ſome ſeeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and by that means diſſeminated far and wide. *Ray on the Creation.*

Dandelion, and moſt of the *pappous* kind, have long numerous feathers, by which they are wafted every way. *Derh.*

PA'PPY. *adj.* [from *pap.*] Soft; ſucculent; eaſily divided.

Theſe were converted into ſens, where the ground, being ſpungy, ſucked up the water, and the looſen'd earth ſwell'd into a ſoft and *pappy* ſubſtance. *Burnet.*

Its tender and *pappy* fleſh cannot, at once, be fitted to be nouriſhed by ſolid diet. *Ray on the Creation.*

PAR. n. ſ. [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. This word is not elegantly uſed, except as a term of traffick.

To eſtimate the *par*, it is neceſſary to know how much ſilver is in the coins of the two countries, by which you charge the bill of exchange. *Locke.*

My friend is the ſecond after the treaſurer; the reſt of the great officers are much upon a *par*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

PARA'BLE. *adj.* [*parabilis*, Latin.] Eaſily procured. Not in uſe.

They were not well wiſhers unto *parable* phyſic, or remedies eaſily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'RABLE. *n. ſ.* [παραβολὴ; *parabole*, Fr.] A ſimilitude; a relation under which ſomething elſe is figured.

Balaam took up his *parable*, and ſaid. *Numbers*, xxiii. 7.

He ſpake many things in *parables*. *Matt.* xiii. 3.

What is thy ſulſome *parable* to me?
My body is from all diſeaſes free. *Dryden.*

PARABOLA. n. ſ. [Latin.]

The *parabola* is a conick ſection, ariſing from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its ſides, or parallel to a plane that touches one ſide of the cone. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the ſeveral planets been greater or leſs than they are now, at the ſame diſtances from the ſun, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles as they do, but have moved in hyperbola's or *parabola's*, or in ellipſes, very excentrick. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PARABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [*parabolique*, Fr. from *parable.*]
PARABO'LICK. }

1. Expreſſed by parable or ſimilitude.

Such from the text deſcry the *parabolical* expoſition of Cajetan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The whole ſcheme of theſe words is figurative, as being a *parabolical* deſcription of God's vouchſafing to the world the invaluable bleſſing of the goſpel, by the ſimilitude of a king. *South's Sermons.*

2. Having the nature or form of a parabola. [from *parabola.*]

The pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the white of the eye, but riſeth up a hillock above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical or *parabolical* figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

The incident ray will deſcribe, in the refracting medium, the *parabolick* curve. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

PA'RABOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *parabolical.*]

1. By way of parable or ſimilitude.

Theſe words, notwithſtanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM. *n. ſ.* In algebra, the diviſion of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term. *Dict.*

PARA'BOLOID. *n. ſ.* [παραβολὴ and εἶδος.] A parabloiform curve in geometry, whoſe ordinates are ſuppoſed to be in ſuptriplicate, ſubquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their reſpective abſciſſæ: There is another ſpecies; for if you ſuppoſe the parameter, multiplied into the ſquare of the abſciſſa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate; then the curve is called a ſemicubical *paraboloid.* *Harris.*

PARACENTE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [παρακέντησις, παρακεντέω, to pierce. *paracenteſe*, Fr.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany. *Quincy.*

PARACE'NTRICAL. } *adj.* [παρὰ and κέντρον.] Deviating from
PARACE'NTRICK. } circularity.

Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits, in one of whoſe foci the ſun is, and, by a radius from the ſun, deſcribe equal areas in equal times, we muſt find out a law for the *paracentrical* motion, that may make the orbits elliptic. *Cheyne.*

PARA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*parade*, Fr.]

1. Shew; oſtentation.

He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a battle; nor adorned for *parade*, but execution. *Granville.*

The rites perform'd, the parſon paid,
In ſtate returned the grand *parade*. *Swift.*

Be rich; but of your wealth make no *parade*,
At leaſt, before your maſter's debts are paid. *Swift.*

2. Military order.

The cherubim ſtood arm'd
To their night-watches in warlike *parade*. *Milton.*

3. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

4. Guard; poſture of defence.

Accuſtom him to make judgment of men by their inſide, which often ſhews itſelf in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke on Education.*

PA'RADIGM. *n. ſ.* [παράδειγμα.] Example.

PARADISI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *paradiſe.*] Suiting paradiſe; making paradiſe.

The antients expreſs the ſituation of *paradiſiacal* earth in reference to the ſea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Such a mediocrity of heat would be ſo far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradiſiacal* ſtate, that it would turn it to a barren wilderneſs. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſummer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradiſiacal* ſcene, among groves and gardens; but, at this ſeaſon, we are like our poor firſt parents, turned out of that agreeable, though ſolitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houſes, and hive together in cities. *Pope.*

PA'RADISE. *n. ſ.* [παράδεισος; *paradiſe*, Fr.]

1. The bliſsful regions, in which the firſt pair was placed.

Longer in that *paradiſe* to dwell,
The law I gave to nature him forbids. *Milton.*

2. Any place of felicity.

What fool is not ſo wiſe,
To loſe an oath to win a *paradiſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conſideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him;
Leaving his body as a *paradiſe*,
T' invelope and contain celeſtial ſpirits. *Shakeſpeare.*

If ye ſhould lead her into a fool's *paradiſe*,
It were very groſs behaviour. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Why, nature, bower the ſpirit of a fiend
In mortal *paradiſe* of ſuch ſweet fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

The earth
Shall all be *paradiſe*, far happier place,
Than this of Eden, and far happier days. *Milton.*

PA'RADOX. *n. ſ.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. παράδοξος.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an aſſertion contrary to appearance; a poſition in appearance abſurd.

A gloſſe there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in ſhew not to be altogether unreaſonable. *Hooker.*

You undergo too ſtrict a *paradox*,
Striving to make an ugly deed look fair. *Shakeſp.*

In their love of God, men can never be too affectionate: it is as true, though it may ſeem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of ſin, men may be ſometimes too paſſionate. *Sprat.*

PARADO'XICAL. *adj.* [from *paradox.*]

1. Having the nature of a paradox.

What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than *paradoxical* to diſpute. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Strange it is, how the curioſity of men, that have been active in the inſtruction of beaſts, among thoſe many *paradoxical* and unheard-of imitations, ſhould not attempt to make one ſpeak. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe will ſeem ſtrange and *paradoxical* to one that takes a proſpect of the world. *Norris.*

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADO'XICALLY. *adv.* [from *paradox.*] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

If their vanity of appearing ſingular puts them upon advancing paradoxes, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are uſually laught at. *Collier on Pride.*

PARADOXI'CALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *paradox.*] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *paradox.*] The uſe of paradoxes.

Perpend the difficulty, which obſcurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, muſt put upon the attempter. *Brown.*

PARAGO'GE. *n. ſ.* [παραγωγὴ; *paragoge*, Fr.] A figure whereby a letter or ſyllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the ſenſe of it. *Dict.*

PA'RAGON. *n. ſ.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French; *paragone*, Italian.]

1. A model; a pattern; ſomething ſupremely excellent.

An angel! or, if not,
An earthly *paragon*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tunis was never grac'd before with ſuch a *paragon* to their queen. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

2. Companion; fellow.

Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenſer.*

To PA'RAGON. *v. a.* [*parangonner*, French.]

1. To compare.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purpoſing to *paragon* the little one with Arteſia's length, not doubting but even, in that little quantity, the excellency of that would ſhine through the weakneſs of the other. *Sidney.*

I will give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with Cæſar *paragon* again
My man of men. *Shakeſpeare.*

Proud ſeat
Of Lucifer, ſo by alluſion call'd
Of that bright ſtar to Satan *paragon'd*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. To equal.

He hath atchiev'd a maid
That *paragons* deſcription and wild fame;
One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens. *Shakeſp.*

We will wear our mortal ſtate with her,
Catharine our queen, before the primeſt creature
That's *paragon'd* i' th' world. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VIII.

PA'RAGRAPH. *n. ſ.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. παραγραφὴ.] A diſtinct part of a diſcourſe.

Of his laſt *paragraph*, I have tranſcribed the moſt important parts. *Swift.*

PARAGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *paragraph.*] By paragraphs; with diſtinct breaks or diviſions.

PARALLA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *parallax.*] Pertaining to a
PARALLA'CTICK. } parallax.

PA'RALLAX. *n. ſ.* [παράλλαξις.] The diſtance between the true and apparent place of the ſun, or any ſtar viewed from the ſurface of the earth.

By what ſtrange *parallax* or optick ſkill
Of viſion multiply'd *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Light moves from the ſun to us in about ſeven or eight minutes time, which diſtance is about 70,000,000 Engliſh miles, ſuppoſing the horizontal *parallax* of the ſun to be about twelve ſeconds. *Newton's Optics.*

PA'RALLEL. *adj.* [παράλληλος; *parallele*, Fr.]

1. Extended in the ſame direction, and preſerving always the ſame diſtance.

Diſtorting the order and theory of cauſes perpendicular to their effects, he draws them aſide unto things whereto they run *parallel*, and their proper motions would never meet together. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Having the ſame tendency.

When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cheriſhed; but when the dictates of honour are contrary to thoſe of religion and equity, they are the great depravations of human nature. *Addiſon.*

3. Continuing the reſemblance through many particulars; equal; like.

The foundation principle of peripateticiſm is exactly *parallel* to an acknowledged nothing. *Glanville.*

I ſhall obſerve ſomething *parallel* to the wooing and wedding ſuit in the behaviour of perſons of figure. *Addiſon.*

Compare the words and phraſes in one place of an author, with the ſame in other places of the ſame author, which are generally called *parallel* places. *Watts.*

PA'RALLEL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Lines continuing their courſe, and ſtill remaining at the ſame diſtance from each other.

Who made the ſpider *parallels* deſign,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. Lines on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Diſſentions, like ſmall ſtreams, are firſt begun,
Scarce ſeen they riſe but gather as they run;
So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,
More they proceed, the more they ſtill diſjoin. *Garth.*

4. Reſemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeneſs.

Such a reſemblance of all parts,
Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;
She lights her torch at theirs to tell,
And ſhew the world this *parallel*. *Denham.*

'Twixt earthly females and the moon,
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift's Miſcel.*

5. Compariſon made.

The *parallel* holds in the gainleſneſs, as well as laborioſuneſs of the work. *Decay of Piety.*

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character, and that of other perſons. *Addiſon.*

6. Any thing reſembling another.

Thou ungrateful brute, if thou wouldſt find thy *parallel*, go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*

For works like theſe, let deathleſs journals tell,
None but thyſelf can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

To PA'RALLEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place, ſo as always to keep the ſame direction with another line.

The Azores having a middle ſituation between theſe continents and that vaſt tract of America, the needle ſeemeth equally diſtracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place itſelf upon the true meridian. *Brown.*

2. To keep in the ſame direction; to level.

His life is *parallel'd*
Ev'n with the ſtroke and line of his great juſtice. *Shakeſp.*

3. To correſpond to.

That he ſtretched out the north over the empty places, ſeems to *parallel* the expreſſion of David, he ſtretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to reſemble through many particulars.

In the fire, the deſtruction was ſo ſwift, ſudden, vaſt and miſerable, as nothing can *parallel* in ſtory. *Dryden.*

5. To compare.

I *parallel'd* more than once, our idea of ſuſtance, with the Indian philoſopher's he-knew-not-what; which ſupported the tortoiſe. *Locke.*

PARALLE'LISM. *n. ſ.* [*paralleliſme*, Fr. from *parallel.*] State of being parallel.

The *paralleliſm* and due proportionated inclination of the axis of the earth. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Speaking of the *paralleliſm* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth ſteady and perpetually *parallel* to itſelf, or to have it careleſsly tumble this way and that way. *Ray on the Creation.*

PARALLE'LOGRAM. *n. ſ.* [παράλληλος and γράμμα; *parallelograme*, Fr.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

The experiment we made in a loadſtone of a *parallelelogram*, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles. *Brown.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle. *Watts's Logick.*

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL. *adj.* [from *parallelogram.*] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELO'PIPED. *n. ſ.* [from *parallelopipede*, Fr.] A ſolid figure contained under ſix parallelograms, the oppoſites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a priſm, whoſe baſe is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the ſame baſe and height. *Harris.*

Two priſms alike in ſhape I tied ſo, that their axes and oppoſite ſides being parallel, they compoſed a *parallelopiped.* *Newton's Optics.*

Cryſtals that hold lead are yellowiſh, and of a cubic or *parallelopiped* figure. *Woodward.*

PA'RALOGISM. *n. ſ.* [παραλόγισμος; *paralogiſme*, Fr.] A falſe argument.

That becauſe they have not a bladder of gall, like thoſe we obſerve in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogiſm* not admittible, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the ſun to ſcatter it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Modern writers, making the drachma leſs than the denarius, others equal, have been deceived by a double *paralogiſm*, in ſtanding too nicely upon the bare words of the ancients, without examining the things. *Arbuthnot.*

If a ſyllogiſm agree with the rules given for the conſtruction of it, it is called a true argument: if it diſagree with theſe rules, it is a *paralogiſm*, or falſe argument. *Watts.*

PA'RALOGY. *n. ſ.* Falſe reaſoning.

That Methuſelah was the longeſt liver of all the poſterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he muſt needs be ſo, is perhaps below *parology* to deny. *Brown.*

PARALYSIS. [παράλυσις; *paralyſie*, Fr.] A palſy.

PARALY'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *paralyſis*; *paralytique*, Fr.] Pal-
PARALY'TICK. } ſied; inclined to palſy.

Nought ſhall it profit, that the charming fair,
Angelic, ſoftest work of heav'n, draws near
To the cold ſhaking *paralytick* hand,
Senſeleſs of beauty. *Prior.*

If a nerve be cut, or ſtreightly bound, that goes to any muſcle, that muſcle ſhall immediately loſe its motion; which is the caſe of *paralyticks.* *Derham.*

The difficulties of breathing and ſwallowing, without any tumour after long diſeaſes, proceed commonly from a reſolution or *paralytical* diſpoſition of the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

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